



SEMANTIC-STYLISTIC PARADIGMS OF RELATED VERBS

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
<p>This article discusses the semantic-stylistic paradigms of related verbs in related and non-related languages, the linking verb device and it's derivatives in the form of grammatical, lexical and syntactic means of expression.</p> <p>It is known that the English language is going through the process of simplification, which is observed in all languages, that is developing from an advanced synthesis to an analytical one. In this process, the role of connectives in general, including linking verbs, is increasing.</p>	<p><i>semantic-stylistic paradigms, linking verbs, linguistic structure, diachronic aspect, Etymologically, linguistics, globalization, combinations, technical movement.</i></p>

The study of the semantic-stylistic paradigms of related verbs in related and non-related languages contributes to the development of theoretical ideas in certain areas of general and special linguistics. As a result of the detailed analysis of the structural semantic and functional features of the connectives and linking verbs in the English language, the following can be noted as a general conclusion.

1. The linking verb device is a linguistic structure expressing the meaning of existence, which is used by the English verb "to be" and its derivatives in the form of grammatical, lexical and syntactic means of expression with great frequency in the language.
2. The study of language elements in a diachronic aspect allows not only to determine in what form they appeared historically, but also to have an idea about the parameters of their semantic development in the near and far future. If the quantitative and functional scope of the means of expression of existential and locative meaning in the period of old English is narrower than in the case of the later stage of language development, this situation can be explained by two reasons:
 - a) due to the lack of written monuments of the ancient structure of the language;
 - b) non-availability or lack of the desired expression forms
3. It is known that the English language is going through the process of simplification, which is observed in all languages, that is developing from an advanced synthesis to an analytical one. In this process, the role of connectives in general, including linking verbs, is increasing. Therefore, if the meaning of locative in Old English was expressed through some forms of dative and accusative agreement, the role and importance of analytical or descriptive methods increased in the next stage. When the conjugation system broke down in modern English, the meaning of existential and locative

is formed by combining prepositions with adverbs, nouns of the same meaning and their combinations with the above.

4. Activated by linking verbs in English developed system of prepositions expressing locativeness is available. They include the following :

- a) system of prepositions meaning space, space, place and place;
- b) a system of idioms denoting space, space, place and place;
- c) nouns meaning space, space, place and place;
- g) words meaning space, space, place and place;
- d) adverbial clauses.

5. Expressing locative meaning in the presence of linking verbs prepositions are also helpful because they do not act as independent verbs.

According to its morphological structure, the preposition is simple, artificial can be joint and complex. Consisting of one stem, another prepositions that cannot be divided into meaningful parts are called simple prepositions.

Simple prepositions in English are preserved from Old English coming are stative prepositions. Belonging to the group of simple prepositions 4 some of the prepositions have historically been divided into two parts, but have been simplified in modern English. Etymologically, they are now included in the group of simple prepositions, despite the fact that they are compound or artificial. These are: at, in, on, about, above, after, by, down, from, amid, near, out, over, through, till, under, up, via, across, amid, among, below, etc. Locatives combined with linking verbs in English, one of the ways of expression is- ravish, which is to perform an action place, place, where it started, in which direction means directed. Adverbs with locative meaning are: within, behind, outside, inside, etc.

7. If grammaticalization occurs in the English language linking verbs lose their lexical meaning and linking verb begins to perform its function. Existentiality in this case is explicit is implicitly expressed. Due to grammaticalization the meaning of the connecting verb is generalized and abstracted.

8. A more extensive study of the lexical-semantic, semantic-stylistic problems of English connectives and connectives, the conceptual analysis of the English connective verb and the structures connected with it will further reveal their functional scope in the language and allow a more in-depth study of the nature of these devices.

9. In the present period, artistic-scientific translation is a powerful anchor that directs the flotilla of the world scientific and technical movement. It connects various scientific and technical fields of nations, peoples, languages, different continents and distant places and times. Until now, the issues of translation of literary and scientific literature have been studied from the point of view of various fields of general linguistics. However, its transformation into an object of translation theory and practice happened in the recent past, and this situation is determined by a number of extra-linguistic factors. After all, the issues of the translation of literary and scientific literature in English, carried out in our research, were explained by the role of this process in information exchange and globalization in a broad sense.

10. Within the framework of general Uzbek linguistics and the theory and practice of translation, this issue is a particularly understudied linguistic need waiting for its solution. As mentioned in the introductory part of the study, a number of researches were conducted in Uzbek linguistics and translation in the field of translation of artistic and scientific literature, but all research and translations were conducted on the basis of literature translated into Russian.

11. As a result of this, there is a tendency to artificially use intermediary language services in the translation of English literary and scientific literature and to determine the equivalence status in translations in relation to intermediate medium translation. In particular, despite the fact that the examples of artistic and scientific literature have been translated into Uzbek through Russian, we tried to consider them from the perspective of the theory and practice of Uzbek translation. In our researches, special attention was paid to the fact that the comparative-methodical study of the phenomena of translation of English literary and scientific literature is an effective scientific methodology. It was pointed out that the objects, scale and level of analysis and comparison depend on the purpose of the researcher.

Thus, in this study, English fiction and scientific literature translation problems; In the process of translation of English literary and scientific literature, the methodology of determining the meaning of auxiliary words, their translation and lexical-grammatical analysis was described in a complex manner in close connection with the literary linguistic tradition.

The fact that the methodology of comparative methodological and typological analysis was used as a basis for conducting the research was based on the theoretical nature of the work and the nature of the factual materials used as evidence for it.

In our research, translational analytical (typological) orientation was combined with theoretical philological aspect. Consequently, the content of the questions in English, Uzbek and Russian languages was determined as follows:

- description of linking and connecting verbs in English and Uzbek and their analytical classification;
- analysis of translation methods of connecting and connecting verbs in the practice of artistic - scientific translation;

The provision of theoretical sources of the dissertation research is largely based on theoretical works of Russian and English terminologists, monographs, training manuals, etc. based on the considerations reflected in

Due to the fact that there was no separate source for the translation of artistic-scientific literature and connecting verbs used in the Uzbek language from the English language, certain difficulties were encountered in creating this work. After all, in order to collect the necessary materials for research, it was necessary to turn to a number of literary and scientific literature, textbooks, manuals, reference books - research papers, newspaper and magazine materials, as well as translate them.

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